

The Daily Gazetteer.

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HERE is nothing so dangerous to a State, as an Administration composed of divers Persons, who have each an equal Share of Power and Authority, without that due Subordination and Dependency which are absolutely necessary for the Preservation of Peace, Order and Agreement in the Commonwealth; the principal Ends for which all Governments were originally Instituted: Such a joint and co-ordinate Power in an Administration, must introduce Differences, Animosities and Contentions among them, which will end at last in Faction and Confusion; the Base of all civil Society, and the Forerunners of Tyranny and arbitrary Power.

For where all are equal, none will obey; but each will be striving for the Supremacy; and those Diffentions that perpetually arose among the great Men for the supreme Authority, have been the Ruin of all those free States, which once were so illustrious for the Wisdom of their Laws and Policy; but of which no Traces now remain, except what have been transmitted down to us by Historians; their Constitution, Form of Government, and very Being, having been long since extinct.

MACHIAVEL in his History of *Florence*, lays it down as a Rule, that no Government can be properly said to be either free, or firm and lasting, which is not under the Administration of some one wise and able Man; 'Cities, says he, and especially those which are well ordered (and whose Administration is by Way of Republick) often alter their State and Government, not by Distinction of Liberty and Servitude, (as many think) but of Servitude and Licentiousness; for Liberty is only a Name, revered indeed by all, but Licentiousness is the Thing esteemed by the greatest Part of the People; and an uncontrollable, absolute Dominion, by the Nobles and great Men; Persons of their Character and Distinction, being generally infected with an Ambition which would not willingly be subject either to the Laws of God or Man. True it is, that when there happens (which is very rare) by the good Fortune of a City, that a good, wise and powerful Citizen, attains to the Command, who will Cause to be ordained such Laws, as may either quiet, or at least restrain from doing Mischief, these Humours in Nobles and People; then such a City may be truly called free, and that Government firm and lasting: And for want of such Laws, and such a Person of known Wisdom and Ability to administer them, many States are continually varying from Licentiousness to Tyranny; one of which is abominable to good Men, the other to wise Men; one may easily do ill, the other can hardly ever do Well; in the one, insolent Men have too much Authority, in the other, Fools.'

BUT Machiavel is not to be understood here to mean, that the Sovereign Power or Dominion ought to be in one Man, in order to constitute what he calls a free, firm and lasting Government, for that must necessarily soon degenerate into a Tyranny; one of the Evils which he is endeavouring to guard against, as Licentiousness or Anarchy is the other; his Design is only to shew that the chief Direction of publick Affairs, ought to be in a single Person, to avoid those Factions and Diffentions (so destructive to all Governments) which always happen where the Administration is in many Hands; but nevertheless, that such Person to whom that Trust is delegated, ought to be accountable to the Laws of his Country, for the faithful Discharge of his Duty, and to the supreme sovereign Power of the State, in whatever Hands it is lodged; and indeed it is very manifest, that what Machiavel means by a good, wise and powerful Citizen attaining to the Command, is no more, if it were put in modern Language, than the Administration being in the Hands of an honest and able Minister.

SUCH a one was *Cosmo de Medici*, who after *Florence* had been for many Years tore to Pieces by intestine Divisions, was, by the unanimous Consent of the Senate, raised to the chief Administration of Affairs, as the only Person, who by his Wisdom, Virtue and

Authority, could quench those Flames which had raged so long, with so much Fury and Violence, that they had almost consumed his Country.

BOTH the Nobles and the People were in the greatest Distress, occasioned by the Factions which prevailed among them, when they mutually applied to him, and intreated him to rescue their Country from the Ruin which threatened it, and to restore the State to its antient Honour and Reputation: *Cosmo* replied, that he beheld with the most unaffected Concern and Sorrow, the unhappy Circumstances which his Country was reduced to; that the Calamities it laboured under were so great, and so universal, that nothing, but the most vigorous Measures, supported by the utmost Unanimity, would be able to effect such a Reformation as they, and every Lover of their Country desired; that he thought it the greatest Happiness of his Life, to have any Opportunity given him of being serviceable to his Country; that it would be the highest Pleasure to him, if he could be any Way instrumental in healing those Wounds, and reconciling those Differences, which had proved so fatal and so destructive to the Commonwealth; that he yielded to their Request with the more Satisfaction, as he found in them so good and desirable a Temper of Mind; but however, he did it upon this Condition only, that whatever was done, in order to establish that Harmony and Agreement among the several Orders of the State, which they seem'd all so ardently to wish for, should be done by the general Consent and Concurrence of the People; that every one who had a Right to be present in the Assembly, should have full Liberty to act, speak, and offer his Opinion in all Matters that should come in debate, without any Controul or Interruption; that he would engage in this Affair upon no other Terms whatever; but that if any Force or Violence was offer'd to any Body, he would have no Manner of Concern in it.

By *Cosmo's* prudent Management, he composed those Differences, and dispersed those ill Humours, which had for near Three Centuries afflicted the Republick of *Florence*; and during his Life, he kept Things in such a State of Tranquillity and good Order, as the People of *Florence* had never known till then, and every Body lived happy and easy under his Administration: But after his Death, for want of one to succeed him in the Administration of Affairs of equal Wisdom, Ability, and Moderation with himself, fresh Troubles and Disorders arose in the Commonwealth, which soon plung'd it into the same State of Anarchy and Confusion which it had been in before.

Thus it may be seen of what Importance the Life of one great Man may be to preserve the Peace and Order of a State: Under *Cosmo's* Influence and Authority, the Frame and Constitution of the Government were kept intire; and tho' he could not prevent Factions arising from the Ambition of particular Men, yet he did as much, perhaps, as it is in the Power of human Prudence to do, by his Wisdom and Address he constantly subdued them; and tho' possibly no Man was ever more opposed, or had more Difficulties to encounter while he was in Power, yet no Man was ever more misfired or regretted, than he when he died; every one considering the Loss of him, as an irretrievable Misfortune to their Country. *Machiavel* says, that both his Friends and Enemies lamented his Death; for those who for Reasons of State loved him not, yet when he was gone, they became soon sensible of the Want of him, and were in Pain for what their Country might suffer on that account. As this *Cosmo* was the most illustrious Person of his Age, it may not be improper to lay before the Reader the Character which *Machiavel* gives of him.

'*Cosmo*, says he, was the most famous and renowned Citizen (not being a Man bred to Arms) that ever had lived in the Memory of Mankind, either in *Florence* or any other City whatever; exceeding all other Citizens of his Time in Prudence and Liberality, as he did in Authority; for that which among many other admirable Qualities, entitled him to universal Esteem, was his Liberality and Magnificence, his Purse being always open to those in Necessity, and often supplying the Wants of those who he heard were in Distress, without any

Application from them. But tho' he was very sumptuous in his manner of Living, yet all his Behaviour and Deportment were temper'd with so much Prudence, that he never exceeded the Bounds of Modesty and Order; for in his Conversation, Attendance, and Domestick Oeconomy, he did not surpass other Citizens; being well apprized, that an extraordinary Pomp and Train, which are daily viewed and gazed at, contract more Envy than the Glory arising from good Actions, attended with a Decency of Behaviour. As to publick Affairs, and what related to Civil Government, none of his Time were equal to him for Knowledge, by which Means only, in so great a Variety of Fortune, among so fickle and inconstant a People, he preserved himself in the Administration of Affairs One and Thirty Years; for he had Wisdom and Foresight to discern Inconveniencies afar off, and those that he could not prevent, he defended himself so well against, that they did him no Prejudice; whereby he not only suppressed domestick and civil Ambition, but prevailed over many Princes with such happy Prudence and Success, that whoever enter'd into a Friendship with his Country, became at least equal, if not superior to their Enemies; and whoever gave any Disturbance to his Country, were sure to do it to their own Loss in the End; as the *Venetians* found by Experience, who when united with *Florence* against *Philip*, were always in a Condition to reduce that ambitious Monarch within due Bounds; but on the contrary, when the Republick of *Venice* took no Care to preserve that Union and Amity with *Florence* which were so much for the mutual Interest of both, the former was first by *Philip*, and after by *Francis*, oppressed and overcome. And when the *Venetians* joined with *Alphonso* against the Commonwealth of *Florence*, *Cosmo*, by his sole Credit, reduced both *Naples* and the *Venetians* to such Emergencies, that they were oblig'd to accept of Peace upon his own Terms; and indeed all the Difficulties *Cosmo* encounter'd with, as well Abroad as at Home, had Issues glorious to himself, and disgraceful to his Enemies; so that civil Discords always added to his Authority at Home, as foreign Wars did to his Reputation Abroad. Thus by his Virtue and Fortune he subdued his Enemies; and settled the Peace of his Country. He was of a brown Complexion, of a venerable Presence, very Eloquent, and of excellent natural Parts: He was very sincere in his Friendship, had abundance of Humanity, and a most engaging Affability and Address. His Conversation was both entertaining and instructive: He was in Council deliberate in Resolving, but quick in Execution. In the beginning of his Life he had some Troubles, and by the prevailing Faction of the Times, he was Imprison'd, and in some Danger of his Life; but from Forty Years of Age he was in full Credit and Power, and all his Friends and those that adhered to him in his Administration, shared with him in his Fortune and Prosperity. He died full of Glory, and was buried with great Solemnity in the Church of *St. Lawrence* in *Florence*; and by publick Command, in Sculpture over his Tomb, he was stiled, *The Father of his Country*.'

L O N D O N.

Last Night the Earl of Ashburnham lay very dangerously ill at his House in St. James's Square.

Yesterday the Earl of Leicester lay very ill at his Seat at Penhurst in Kent.

Last Sunday Christopher Cole, Esq; was married at Lewes in Sussex, to Miss Emerson, sole Daughter and Heiress of William Emerson Esq; of the said County.

A Treaty of Marriage is on Foot and speedily will be consummated, between Sir William Dushwood, Bart. of Grosvenor's Square, and Miss Spencer, Sister to the Lady who is to be married next Week to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton.

Yesterday Morning her Majesty, the Duke and Princesses, walk'd for some Time in the Green Park, St. James's.

The

The Dutchess of Buckingham who has been very dangerously ill for some time at her House in St. James's Square, is now judged to be in a fair Way of Recovery.

This Day the Earl of Orkney is expected in Town from Bath. As are,

His Grace the Duke of Athol, and several other Persons of Quality from Scotland.

Yesterday the Lady of Sir George Cooke, Knight, chief Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, lay very dangerously ill at Sir George's House in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

Last Tuesday the Lord Ossulston, eldest Son to the Earl of Tankerville, was presented to a Pair of Colours in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards.

Yesterday the Earl of Tynney came to his House in Hanover Square with a very great Retinue for the Winter Season.

Yesterday died at St. Mary-le-Bone, Joseph Bennet, Esq; a Gentleman possessed of an Estate in Hertfordshire.

The same Day died at her House in Conduit-street Mrs. Patterson, Wife of — Patterson, Esq;

Last Tuesday William Smithson was committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster, by Justice Scott, for robbing Mr. Fotherby on the Highway.

Yesterday the first Regiment of Foot Guards was mustered on the Parade in St. James's Park by George Huxley, Esq; Commissary General.

We hear that Mr. Trevor, the British Minister at the Hague, intends to stand a Candidate to represent the University of Oxford in Parliament, in the room of Dr. Clark, deceased.

Last Night Dr. Taylor, Oculist to his Majesty, arrived in Town from the Bath, to which Place he went last Week to attend the Dutchess of Leeds, who has been lately under his Care for a Disorder in her Grace's Eye. — To-morrow at Ten in the Morning at his House in Suffolk-street, is fix'd for the sixth Time of his giving Assistance to Persons of inferior Circumstances, without Expence, since the Preparations necessary to that Purpose were completed.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 148 5-8ths. India no Price. South Sea 100 Books shut. Old Annuity 111 7-8ths to 112. New Ditto 111 3-4ths for the Opening. Three per Cent. no Price. Emperor's Loan 118 1-4th. Royal Assurance 110. London Assurance 14 1-half to 5-8ths. African 15. India Bonds 61. 2s. to 3s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 61. Premium. South Sea ditto 41. Prem. New Bank Circulation 11. 1s. Premium. Salt Tallow 3 to 4 1-half Premium. English Copper 21. 8s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 1-4th per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 116 to 117.

East India House, December 22, 1736.

WHEREAS the General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, have this Day come to a Resolution, that whenever any of their Bonds issued out according to the new Form are paid off, it shall be done by way of Lottery; the Court of Directors of the said Company do hereby give Notice to the Proprietors of the Three per Cent. Bonds, issued Anno 1732, That in Case they will bring them in to the Accountants of the said Company, on or before Lady-day next, to be mark'd, in order to be exchanged for other Bonds, according to such new Form, the said Proprietors will be thereupon entitled to the Benefit of being paid off in like Manner.

This Day is Publish'd,

THE COURT KALENDAR; for the Year 1737, with a List of Parliament, and a List of the Publick Offices, of the same Size; all three suited to bind up with Rider's Almanack.

The Price of the Court Kalendar, the List of Parliament, and List of Offices sew'd together, 2s. 6d. bound 2s. and bound with Rider's Almanack, 2s. 6d. They may be all had separately.

London, Printed for J. Watson, in Wardrobe-Court, Great Carter-lane.

Where may be had,

I. The first Six Volumes of Cleopatra, containing 35 Weekly Numbers, and 5 Numbers of the Seventh Volume which are already publish'd.

II. A Collection of Wedding Sermons in two Parts.

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IV. The Syren, containing 420 of the best English Songs: Price 2s.

V. Articles against the Lord B——— in several Letters, &c.

Just Publish'd,

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THE SCHEME and CONDUCT of PROVIDENCE, from the Creation to the Coming of Messiah: Or, An Enquiry into the Reasons of the Divine Dispensations in that Period.

By Mr. WELSTED.

In this Treatise, among other Things, are particularly consider'd, The State of Man after the Fall, and till the Deluge. The Necessity of the immediate Dispersion of Mankind, and Confusion of Languages.

The Reasons for raising and separating a particular People from the rest of the World, with the stupendous Steps and Procedures preparatory to it.

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The true Purport and Intendment of the Denunciation in the second Commandment, or of God's visiting the Sins of the Fathers on the Children.

The Force and Foundation of Porphyry's Objection, with respect to the Time of Messiah's Appearance.

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I. A PLAIN METHOD of CHRISTIAN DEVOTION laid down in Discourses, Meditations, and Prayers, fitted to the various Occasions of a Religious Life. Translated and Revised from the French of M. JURIEU, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. FLEETWOOD, late Bishop of Ely. The Twenty-sixth Edition (printed with a much larger Character, and on better Paper, than any of the former.) Price 2s. 6d.

The Fame and Reputation of its Author, with the Multitude of its Editions, may recommend the Purchasing this Book to them that otherwise know it not; but the good Spirit it is written withal, has made it dear and valuable to them that do; and the good Grace of God, I hope, will make it serviceable to all that meet with it.

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IX. Dr. RYMER'S General Representation of Revealed Religion. In which the chief Prejudices that have been entertained against it, are examined.

X. The Life of SETHOS. Written by the Abbot Terafon, one of the Members of the French Academy, as also of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. Translated from the French by Mr. Lediard. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 208.

By Order of the Lord Keeper of the Seal, I have read a Manuscript, intitled, The Life of SETHOS: This Work, which containeth excellent Lessons of the most refined Morality, and is full of solid and the most extensive Learning, cannot fail of being equally instructive and entertaining.

Paris, Jan. 29, 1731.

LAFLEW.

XI. SECRETA MONITA SOCIETATIS JESU: The Secret Instructions of the Jesuits. In Latin and English.

où devant de la Force, il faut employer la Ruse, Motto to LAYNE'S Scheme.

Advertisement concerning this Book.

This Masterpiece of religious Policy was published, many Years since, in Latin, French, and Dutch: Mr. John Schipper, a Bookseller at Amsterdam, bought one of them at Antwerp, among other Books, and afterwards reprinted it. The Jesuits, being informed that he had purchased this Book, demanded it back from him; but he had then sent it to Holland. One of the Society, who lived at Amsterdam, hearing it said, soon after, to a Catholick Bookseller, by Name Van Eyke, that Schipper was printing a Book which concerned the Jesuits, replied, that if it was only The Rules of the Society, he should not be under any Concern; but desired he would inform himself what it was. Being told by the Bookseller, that it was The Secret Instructions of the Society, the good Father, shrugging up his Shoulders, and knitting his Brow, said, that he saw no other Remedy but denying that this Piece came from the Society. The Reverend Fathers however thought it more advisable to purchase the whole Edition, which they soon after did, some few Copies excepted; from one of these it was afterwards reprinted, with this Account prefixed; which is there said to be taken from two Roman Catholics, Men of Credit.

On New-Year's Day will be publish'd, (Beautifully printed on an Elzevir Character, in a neat POCKET VOLUME)

THE Strength and Weakness of Human Reason; OR,

The Important QUESTION

About

The Sufficiency of REASON To Conduct MANKIND

To Religion and Future Happiness,

Argued, between an

Inquiring DEIST, and a Christian DIVINE, AND

The DEBATE Compromis'd,

To the Satisfaction of BOTH,

By an Impartial MODERATOR.

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House in the Old Bailey Part II. In which among others, are the remarkable Trials of George Sutton and Robert Campbell otherwise Bob the Glazier, for robbing James Smith on the Highway; Hannah Butler, for the Murder of her Bastard Child; Mary Somers alias Wallis alias Polly Peachum, for Bigamy; Catherine Pollard, for taking his Majesty's Plate; Peter Cross, for Horsemanship; John Anthill, Thomas Waters, Philip Brown, and Maccarty the Linkman, for the Murder of Capt. Alexander Arny in the Old Bailey; Isaac Burges, for the Murder of Thomas Howard, the Baker's Apprentice in the Old Change; and other very remarkable Trials.

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